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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPA

New State of Ghana Shuns Neutralism

GREAT empires do not relinquish their colonial territories very willingly, but when they do, their former part of colonialism at midnight last night, the Queen of England gained her first free African dominion when the territories hitherto known as the Gold Coast became the free and independent state of Ghana, the first in the framework of the British Commonwealth.

From the date on March 6, 1944 that the chiefs of the territories today constituting Ghana entered into a treaty accepting British protection there has been slow but continuous progress towards independence. A first constitution was given in 1950 which was accepted with a liberal form of colonial rule.

In 1946 when for the first time in African history there was a non-official majority on the Representative Council of a Colony. Thereafter there was a hitch, and it took a sharp quiet struggle and a general strike for the country to make a considerable move towards full independence. However under Kwame Nkrumah's leadership of the Convention People's Party this goal was soon attained and the new dominion is being formally inaugurated to-day.

GHANA was the ancient territory which today constitutes the new state of that name. It has an ancient tradition as the seat of a flourishing African culture which, as recent scholarship is now beginning to show, had a much greater influence than had hitherto been ascribed to it or the dominions of which is known as the Mediterranean civilization. But centuries of oppression, enslavement and Western exploitation followed the fall of the ancient kingdom in 1300 and with these dark centuries came the curse of ignorance and cultural and spiritual regression.

A much more recent but century saw an advance, much of it under the influence of Western mission schools. It was as recently as 1952 that a five year nation-wide campaign against illiteracy was inaugurated. Nevertheless the core of educated citizens is a population of varying levels of culture and knowledge very skilfully along the road to the present independence. Today as the new dominion faces its future, its four and quarter million inhabitants have a good chance of escaping from the worst of the pitfalls of many recently independent countries whose leaders have made for those who would play on the anti-colonialists harp in order to lure them into blind hostility to the West. For the leaders of Ghana were trained in the West and subsequently remained thereafter with the West and found that they could hold their own. Thus they will not burn with the sense of grievance or inferiority which has led others astray. Moreover Britain, this time, was wise in her generation, foreseen the inevitable course of history and generously helped it along.

THE Israel representatives who will be honoured guests today at the new dominion's birth have a special cause for pride and interest in the proceedings. The main agent in winning independence for Ghana was the Trade Union Federation and their fervent adherence to the debt it owed to Israel's General Federation of Jewish Labour, the Histadrut. In a resolution adopted in November, 1956, it said that its present T.U. structure was too complex to operate. "We must turn to something like the General Federation of Jewish Labour." Delegates of the Gold Coast Labour movement have visited Israel and students have come here to study.

THE array of royalty, statesmen and dignitaries from the whole world which will welcome Ghana's inauguration today is a remarkable demonstration of how much the free world values her a happy national future. From the standpoint of size Israel may be small in relation to the powers assembled there. But it has much to offer the new nation in certain similarities of historical experience and in its knowledge of racial bonds and the fruits of independence to build a new vital and creative nationhood. These gifts it will be actively eager to share with the people of Ghana. It will not be surprising if a romantic chapter of co-operation between our two peoples may yet be written.

Jerusalem, March 2.

CAIRO BOYCOTT OFFICE ISSUES BLACK LIST

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter).—The Cairo League Bureau for the Boycott of Israel announced today that 35 foreign companies and 19 foreign ships had been blacklisted for trading with Israel. The products of these companies would be barred from all Arab countries.

60 HUNGARIANS TO RETURN TODAY

SABORIAN, Yugoslavia, Tuesday (Reuter).—About 600 Hungarians, most of whom have given up hope of emigrating to the West, will cross the border back into Hungary tomorrow.

Israel Ships To Use Suez Canal, Dulles Opines

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter).—Secretary of State Dulles told his press conference today that the Israeli decision to withdraw from Egypt was a matter of great satisfaction to the U.S.

He said the U.S. had no reason to believe that Egypt would discriminate against British, French or Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal.

He added that in the view of the U.S., all shipping must be free of discrimination.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and

B-G Hails New African Nation

FOLLOWING is the text of a letter sent by the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, to His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, on February 22:

"My dear Prime Minister:

I deeply regret that I shall be unable to attend personally the final session of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly a few minutes before it becomes the first Parliament of Ghana at the stroke of midnight.

He also declared that foreign investment would be encouraged in Ghana but warned that Ghana's foreign policy would not be dictated by a need of seeking assistance from other countries.

Ghana would not want in future free gifts of aid from richer members of the Commonwealth. But on the other hand, an organization similar to Britain's Colonial Development Corporation, established on a Commonwealth basis, might be of mutual advantage to both.

He promised he will also be Foreign Minister and Defense Minister from tomorrow.

Tomorrow morning the Duke of Kent will open the final session of the Ghana Parliament with a speech from the Throne after Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the present Governor, has been sworn in as Ghana's first Governor-General.

Delegates from 60 nations as well as representatives of world bodies such as the United Nations are in Accra for the independence celebrations.

Meanwhile, the Soviet representative at the Ghana independence celebration, Mr. Ivan Berezovsky, yesterday invited a Ghana parliamentary delegation to visit Russia. The invitation was presented to the Legislature's Speaker on behalf of the Supreme Soviet.

Police carried out 100 arrests today in the former U.N. trust territory of Togoland where some residents are fighting integration with the new state. The dissidence follows a decision of the Togoland Congress leaders to boycott the independence celebrations. (Reuter, UP.)

Italian President To Visit Egypt

President Gronchi of Italy will include Egypt in his forthcoming tour of the Middle East beginning on March 27, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

He will arrive in Turkey at that date, will spend five days in the Lebanon, and will tour Persia from April 5 to 10. It was not disclosed when he will visit Egypt.

Yours very sincerely,
David Ben-Gurion

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

B-G: Israel Assured of Moral Support For Defence of Security, Shipping

U.S.-Israel Ties Stronger

BY JEROME REIL LUBIN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent NEW YORK, Tuesday.—Foreign Minister Golda Meir is returning home this week after a most successful visit during which American-Israeli relations rose from their nethest point to mutual understanding and agreement, culminating in President Eisenhower's letter to Premier David Ben-Gurion.

He said the U.S. had no reason to believe that Egypt would discriminate against British, French or Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal.

He added that in the view of the U.S., all shipping must be free of discrimination.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and

the Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., Dr. Ralph Bunche, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, now attending the Ghana independence celebrations, is expected to take charge of the U.N. Emergency Force in Egypt shortly, informed sources reported today.

The new assignment would put the U.N.E.F. under local civilian direction at the height of its responsibilities for maintaining peace after the Israel withdrawal.

With this international recognition it is hoped that this right will never have to be exercised.

U.N. observers today note Mr. Hammarskjold's statement for the initial take-over, and "The New York Times" report from Cairo that the Egyptians will not attempt to return to the Gaza Strip for the time being.

At the same time, Israel's efforts to end the conflict are continuing on with a visit of the Prime Minister. Our problems may be somewhat different from those of your country, but I know that your Government and people are the same as ours, a society based on equality, justice, liberty and tolerance, and it is to be hoped that the U.S. will be interested and engaged in our country to the extent that we have accomplished in this field.

Mr. Dulles replied that Mrs. Moir's statement was related to the initial take-over of Gaza. Her remarks on what would happen later in the Strip, the Secretary went on, were stated in terms of negotiations, and not necessarily of military action.

A reporter pointed out the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, assumed that Gaza would remain under the administration of the U.N.E.F. and asked whether the U.S. was in sympathy with this assumption.

Mr. Dulles replied that Mrs. Moir's statement was related to the initial take-over of Gaza. Her remarks on what would happen later in the Strip, the Secretary went on, were stated in terms of negotiations, and not necessarily of military action.

Interpreting these statements, observers concluded that while Egypt will maintain verbally her right to the Gaza Strip, she will make no attempt to return under the threat of Israel and U.N. action.

The U.N.E.F. is now under the military command of Major-General E.L.M. Burns.

Dr. Bunche, now Secretary-General Hammarskjold's chief aide, was the U.N. mediator and the architect of the U.N.E.F. which will move into the two areas behind Israel's troops.

The Assembly was in adjournment until later this week — probably Thursday — when Mr. Hammarskjold will make a report on the progress of the withdrawal.

Asked if the U.S. opposed the resumption of Egyptian military control of the Gaza Strip, Mr. Dulles would say only that the U.S. stated its position "quite fully and carefully" in the Lodge statement at the U.N.

The Secretary noted that the U.S. will resume aid to Israel as soon as the conditions of the U.N.E.F. are met.

Asked if Israel's right for legitimate self-defensive action in case of Egyptian aggression such as reimposition of the Gulf of Akaba blockade, kidnaps raids or other acts of belligerency, was fully recognized by Washington, the spokesman replied, "That is quite a reasonable deduction."

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Wednesday, March 6, 1962

2 Adar II, 5722, 6 Shevat, 1962

M. R. Ben-Gurion's speech last night was no more than a stepping stone in the political struggle that followed.

HOME FRONT ed close on the heels of the Sinai Campaign.

The battle is not yet won, neither abroad nor at home. But those who listened to the Prime Minister, and those who have taken thought since the fateful days of October, know that we have gained much on an invisible field.

This week, in the Assembly debate, Western nations have been willing to speak out for Israel's right to freedom of movement, a subject on which all of them preferred to maintain a guarded silence before, and not a few of the Eastern countries have also come to recognize the justice of this claim. This recognition was essential if the fight against Egypt was to be effective. Without it, the Sinai campaign proved we could defeat Egypt and find the world ranged against us.

Had we remained firmly entrenched in the whole of Sinai, it is possible that we might nevertheless have lost the political battle for recognition of our rights. By having maintained a foothold in Sinai until such time as these rights were recognized, we may prove to have won the battle. We cannot know for sure today. Six months from now, the waterways may be free, and our general position much strengthened. And Mr. Ben-Gurion's policy will have been vindicated. Perhaps new difficulties will arise, and we shall have to renew the struggle. The Government has acted at what it judged to have been the psychological moment for optimum effect in entering Sinai, and again now, in withdrawing.

That is its business. But whatever notable and difficult victories the Government has been able to wring from the U.S. and other powers, it has neglected the home front. We have not lost a battle, and yet the public has heard far more of withdrawal and compromise than of the gains and advantages, and it has been left with a bitter feeling of defeat. It cannot have been easy to persuade the settlers of Nahal Oz, overlooked by the Gaza ridge, of the reason for taking the Israel Army out of the Strip; yet knowing all the facts, and not only those which concerned their own homes and security, they too accepted Mr. Ben-Gurion's judgment. Could not the same have been done, for the people as a whole, and all explanation not left until after the event?

Except that Herut did not know how to make the most of it, the people of Jerusalem were handed over to them yesterday with little mental protestation against the half-truths and less to which they were treated. With no clear picture of what was the position, all they heard was that the Government had yielded for nothing except money for Solel Boneh, that Mr. Ben-Gurion has deceived them deliberately and overruled the nation, and that they must bring in a Herut Government instead. The public seemed curiously apathetic, but that may have been because the party's best speakers were not available. Most people seemed scared, only aware of the fact that this meeting was mainly concerned with party policies and the next elections, and only incidentally with the withdrawal, which received relatively little mention. It is difficult, during lengthy and delicate negotiations, to tell the public enough to allow them to have confidence, and not so much as to sabotage the work in hand, but it is a challenge that must be approached with the same vigour and determination as the negotiations themselves. After Sinai, it was agreed that an excessive degree of secrecy had been maintained concerning the operations. We do not seem to have learnt much since then.

Cypriots Want Negotiations

EOKA LOOKING FOR WAY TO SAVE PRESTIGE

By COLIN LEGUM

NICOSIA (OPNS). — IN CYPRUS a serious re-appraisal of policy is taking place in official quarters as well as among Cypriots. On one point everybody now seems agreed: Violence should be ended as soon as possible. The only question is how to bring the contestants together around a table.

The British Government says it is willing to resume negotiations with the banished Archbishop Makarios if only he will renounce violence. EOKA leaders say they are beginning to think and act in terms of independence.

For the Cypriots.

Among British officials and Turkish Cypriots there is a tendency to treat this trend with scepticism. Their fear is that the demand for independence is simply a cloak to hide the aspiration of union with Greece.

Real Branch

While there are grounds for suspending this might be true, there are strong grounds, too, for supposing that there is a real break in the Greek political struggle here that if there is a spark of statesmanship left in Greece or Britain, an end can almost immediately to killing in Cyprus.

End of Gains

Most Greeks here firmly believe that EOKA is ready to stop its campaign provided it can do so without humiliation. But although public opinion is still behind EOKA, it also shows signs of accepting the view that violence has reached its maximum impact and that nothing more can be gained by it. Greek Cypriots are by no means preoccupied with what violence has achieved. They feel that it has transformed the situation from stalemate to hopefulness.

"The stuffing," they say, "has been knocked out of the British case." The right to self-determination was never recognised. Both sides then the British even refused to allow us to regard ourselves as Greeks. But in their latest propaganda leaflet, even they now appeal to our "proud Hellenic spirit and the virility and strength" characterising the Greek. We might be losing the physical struggle but we have won our noble rights."

On this note the few that they can afford to end violence and resume negotiations.

A prominent Cypriot nationalist who strongly supports Archbishop Makarios said: "At this time, when we are ready for peace, we feel that we are trapped between two powerful soldiers. Would the Greek Colonel Grivas (EOKA leader) were recalled to Greece and given Marshal Sir John Harding to Britain, so that the people may be given a chance to continue negotiations with Lord Radcliffe, and Archibishop Makarios. No doubt he would be welcomed by the Cypriot himself on the proposed Constitution drafted by Lord Radcliffe. The Greek leaders will admit in private that it offers a real basis for negotiations.

The Governor, Sir John Harding, would, I have no doubt, be among the first to welcome the proposal that the soldiers, including himself, should go home, provided negotiations for a new

THANKS TO WIZO

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to tell your readers and especially the delegates of Wizo about the wonderful work Wizo is doing in our village of Sdei Eliezer in Upper Galilee.

Sdei Eliezer built on Pica

area of the country can travel from Ma'alot to Eliaza 220 kilometers more than half of which they have no use for. But at the same time they cannot travel north to a major city.

Motorists in the Be'er Sheva area can only travel to Masanya, which is five kilometers north, but they cannot go beyond that point in a northward direction. In case of emergency, they cannot travel to a hospital in Rehovot or to a drug store in Gederah, which are in their Kupat Holim district.

Motorists in the Tel Aviv area may drive in the most centrally located area in the country.

Representatives of Wizo came to see the village and what they could do for us. They did, and are still doing, a great deal. They organised a bore the expense of a kindergarten; organised and furnished a children's club where two teachers teach handicraft, songs and dancing; sent a teacher to teach

handicrafts, music and dancing; sent a teacher to teach

music; and a teacher to teach

music; and